

WINNSBORO, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1887.

S. B. RAGSDALE,
W. L. McDONALD, Editors.

KANSAS women are now registering in great numbers so as to vote at the approaching municipal election. Several thousand are expected to vote in Leavenworth alone. The men, it is said, will vote as usual unless detained at home by domestic duties.

If the Blaine people don't do something to check the southward march of the Sherman boom their candidate will not have the much coveted opportunity of being left a second time. But whether it be Blaine or Sherman the same old shill will in all probability be paraded one time more.

One of the callers at the President's reception on Monday is said to have presented his wife with the remark: "Mr. President, this is Merandy. My other two wives met Hayes and Garfield, and I had to fetch her to keep peace in the family. Being a married man, you know how it is yourself!"

WATKINSON has changed his estimate of Cleveland. He now has no hesitancy in saying that he is the only man with whom the Democracy can now make a fight with any show of success. He also volunteers the statement that there is no Hill boom anywhere, that the only one that does exist was started by Dana's office cat.

The President has appointed the following inter-State Commerce Commissioners:

Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, for a term of six years.

William R. Morrison, of Illinois, five years.

Augustus S. Slocum, of New York, four years.

Aldan F. Walker, of Vermont, three years.

Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, two years.

Mrs. CLEVELAND is no doubt a very remarkable woman, and we have not the slightest disposition to limit, if we could, her widespread popularity. But in simple justice to all the other beautiful women of America we think the press should now cease to be so exclusively extravagant in paying tribute to her beauty and her virtues. It will not be pretended that she is anything more than "just one of them," and we submit that the mere accident of official position should not be permitted to work a universal eclipse of all the other stars of our interminable galaxy of beauty.

The Greenville News says: "Our respected contemporary the News and Courier was betrayed by its native enthusiasm into starting two subscription lists. One was for the sufferers by the European earthquake; the other was a penny subscription to refund to one Ahern the ten dollars he gave the Charleston relief fund accompanied by a letter which indicated that he grudged it. Neither list is well filled and we have an agonizing apprehension that our respected contemporary will have to make the deficits good out of its own pocket or confess to two failures."

Mrs. W. C. SIBLEY, of Augusta, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia, has written a letter on the subject of woman suffrage. She says that the Union is not committed to woman suffrage, but as individuals its members hold whatever views they please. She does not think that the Georgia members favor woman suffrage, and says that "if the men of other States respond as nobly as those of Georgia have done to the appeals for 'home protection' there will be no necessity for the women of this country to defend themselves at the ballot-box."

A WASHINGTON physician declares that President Cleveland is working too hard and is not getting enough fresh air and exercise for a fat man, and that he will not live out his term if he continues his present reckless anti-hygienic policy. It may be that this doctor is more than half right. The mind and body must work together, in fact they are in copartnership for that very purpose, and nature will protest against enforced rest for the one while the other is too actively engaged. It may seem a little commonplace, but if there is no other help for it Mrs. Cleveland should walk the President around of evenings.

Why should the energy of man wear out much faster in America than in Europe, in the new world than in the old? That such is the fact admits of but little dispute. It is quite common in Europe for men over eighty years of age to be engaged in the active occupations of life. On the other hand, in this country it is a very rare thing to find a man of seventy-five years who has not retired from active business. Obviously there is some factor which is producing a dissipation of our energies that is not at work in Europe. What is it? Overwork, climate, or manner of living? Our scientific men had better address themselves to the inquiry.

Mr. CARRIE, in his Boston speech, said that in his judgment the Government has no moral or legal right to impose taxes on its citizens except for raising a revenue to defray its necessary expenses and pay its just debts, and that he believed such was the doctrine of an overwhelming majority of the American Democracy.

Manifestly his judgment on this point is sound, notwithstanding some would-be undertakers to show that he has either consciously or unconsciously slipped into a very dangerous fallacy. A tariff for revenue and for revenue only is distinctly Democratic doctrine, and all good and loyal Democrats are quite content to abide by it. The party can never hope to accom-

plish anything when it has abandoned this central position. But there is not the slightest danger that it will ever depart from it. Those who don't like the stand can just simply depart from the party.

CONGRESS has begun to make liberal provision for a navy, and after several years we may find ourselves in possession of twenty-five efficient modern vessels, armed with approved breech-loading rifles of large calibers. But it will be some time yet before we shall turn out as many vessels per annum as our British cousins. In the coming year, for example, there will be added to the British navy no less than ten armored ships, two protected ships, three torpedo cruisers, three torpedo gunboats and three composite ships, making twenty-five vessels in all. In 1886-7 the outturn was three armored ships, one protected ship, three partially protected ships and thirteen unprotected ships. The programme of new ships to be laid down embraces thirteen vessels, of which two are to be 20-knot steel-bottomed torpedo cruisers, three 19-knot copper-bottomed protected cruisers, and the remainder sloops and gunboats of improved design. These additions are made, it may be noted, to a navy already the largest in the world. The fund to be set apart yearly to keep the navy at its present strength is placed by the admiralty at \$9,015,000. A large navy is not a luxury to the British, but a necessity. Continental powers, however, can afford to maintain less expensive establishments.

Fire Proof Hotels.

The suggestion of the News and Courier that fire-proof buildings should be erected in towns to take the place of such as may be destroyed by fire is both timely and sensible. It may be defended on purely economic grounds, and we hope it may command itself to those towns that have lately suffered so disastrously from fires.

But whatever may be thought of the expediency of making all buildings in town fire-proof there is one at least that should always be constructed on this plan. It is hardly needful to say that we refer to the hotel. The recent Buffalo horror furnishes one more forcible reminder that no precaution should be neglected here. The building that is to house hundreds of people nightly should be as safe as human ingenuity and caution can make it. The subject has been observed merits legislative attention and must sooner or later receive it. The law must protect property as far as it may, it must protect life absolutely and at all hazards.

The Press and Trial by Jury.

The New York Star brings a very grave charge against the press of New York City, and in so doing raises an issue of general importance. It is alleged against the great metropolitan dailies that they have destroyed the impartiality of the courts. They have created a perverted public opinion in the presence of which a calm and deliberate execution of the law is impossible.

The first thing that we have to say about the charge is that we don't believe it. We have an abiding faith in the intelligence of the American juror, and it seems to us a rather shabby compliment to that intelligence to say that it is not sufficient to discriminate between what appears in the newspaper and what goes down in the record on the trial of cases. The indisputable facts in every criminal case belong to the public as well before as after the trial of the cause, and it is simply the province of the press to disseminate these facts. Nor is there any reason why judicious comment should be excluded. The right to appeal to the facts cannot be concluded by the verdict, and the notion that an intelligent juror may be prejudiced hopelessly by what he reads in the newspapers is altogether visionary and illusive.

Let Them Have Him.

A motion was made in Pennsylvania a short time since to leave Mr. Randall out of the next Congress, whereupon it was given out quietly by a few astute Republican managers that the scheme would not do; their Democratic ally, they said, must not be interfered with, and it will no doubt be so ordered.

If it be true that even the devil is entitled to his dues, we can't see that Randall should be put on any worse footing, and it must therefore be said of him at all times that he is an honest and able representative. No lobbyist has ever yet dared to approach him with a corrupt proposition. He lives on his salary and he will never abuse his trust for money. But he is not a Democrat. He did more than any other man in the last Congress to shake the confidence of the people in the Democratic party. It was he that prevented even a consideration of the question of reducing taxes, and he knew very well at the time that to such reduction the Democratic party was irrevocably pledged. He served Pennsylvania, but in so doing he betrayed the party to which he professes to belong.

We have no objection to his re-election. His stern virtues will be all the more serviceable in that they are so rare. But we do think that he should be returned as a Republican and take his seat on the Republican side of the House. There should be no sailing under false colors.

McMaster's Sure Cure

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, And all diseases of the pulmonary organs. Try it, McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

Buckley's Arnica Salve

The BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chirbains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by McMaster, Brice & Ketchin.

Mr. Hall and Railroad Subscriptions.

We publish in this issue a communication from Mr. W. S. Hall on the subject of voting subscriptions to railroad enterprises. Mr. Hall has been very active in trying to get his township to subscribe to the Chester & Camden Railroad, and imagines that our recent editorial on "Taxing the People to Build Railroads" was especially directed against this enterprise. In this he is mistaken.

Mr. Hall is mistaken again in supposing that we are opposed to the building of this road. We wish to see it built by all means; we believe that the road will develop a fine section of our country; and we are absolutely certain that the opening up of the material resources of any part of the county will positively enhance the prosperity of the whole, our town included. If, then, our patriotism were bounded by the corporate limits of our home, as Mr. Hall in the illiberality of his soul has insinuated, we would still have reason to advocate the building of the Camden & Chester Railroad. We are positively in favor of the building of the road, but unalterably opposed to the plan of voting a tax upon the people to do it. We believe that the proposition is fundamentally wrong.

According to Mr. Hall's own showing there are forty-one men in his township who oppose the plan and only ninety-one who favor it. The point which we make is that the forty-one men must be left undisturbed in the enjoyment of their property. The State that fails to guarantee them this abdicates its most important function. We repeat that unless we preserve to individuals the fruits of individual efforts, the very principle which has made and preserved the civilization of our age is repudiated. Go to the tribes of the earth where property is held and enjoyed in common and behold their social and industrial condition.

It is a little curious to observe that an age which habitually denounces socialism is silently and blindly imbibing its principles. It is not in the writings of the sages of the past or the present that we get a warrant for the principle which Mr. Hall advocates and we oppose, it is in the teachings of Carl Marx and Ferdinand Lassalle, the apostles of modern socialism. Verily it hath been written:

"Vice is a monster of so hideous a mien, As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with its face, We first endure, then pity them embrace."

If we thought that the tendency in this direction would stop at voting a small subscription to a railroad we might say nothing; but we don't believe it will. Once we have committed ourselves to the proposition that the collective property of a community can be used by the majority for the collective good of the community, we have embraced the whole gospel of the socialist propaganda.

And how does this sound? Mr. Hall says: "We had ninety names of real estate owners on our petition; the opposition, I understand, had forty-one. Comment is unnecessary."

We think it is. Suppose that the ninety petitioners, in the spirit of their liberality, should propose to vote a tax equal to seven-eighths of the value of all the property in the township. What then? Ought they to be allowed to squander the hard earnings of the forty-one? And where will you draw the line, if you admit at all the right of one man vote a tax upon the property of another? Why, say one mill rather than ten mills or more. The principle is the same. We poke these interrogatories back at Mr. Hall, and when he answers them he will then have produced some "arguments" on his side. It is needless to say that the Legislature has fixed this matter. We deny the right of the Legislature to interfere, and we hold that the Act is unconstitutional.

We are willing to concede that Mr. Hall has on his side the "wisdom" of "twenty years." We are willing to go farther and admit that the tendency of this generation in the direction of the principle which he advocates. This is the trouble. When a fool Legislature and an ignorant and subservient Democracy in the prosecution of a common purpose have succeeded in persuading mankind to repudiate the little wisdom which it has won through the patient struggles of forty centuries of social life; when they have satisfied industry that exertion is useless and will be left unrewarded, then indeed will social progress have committed suicide.

We will now in conclusion endeavor to answer some questions which Mr. Hall has propounded:

To the first, we answer we don't know, and this disposes also of the second. To the third, we answer that no one here wishes you to remain twenty miles away from a railroad. You can build one, or move nearer to one that has already been built. Fourth, by men. Fifth, don't know. Sixth, the stock jobbers. Seventh, Yes. Eighth, no. Ninth, no. Tenth, no.

We have tried in the foregoing to give our reasons for the faith that is in us. We have spoken against enterprises because we are opposed to them on principle and not because of any hostility to the prosperity of any section.

One word more. Mr. Hall refers to the splendid roads of ancient Rome. He will permit us to remind him that these were built for the most part with treasures stolen from the surrounding nations—with booty that was carried by the victorious legions of Rome from Gaul, Spain, Britain, Germany and Carthage—with the profits of privacy and plunder. And as we in this day have abandoned the habit of robbing our enemies, so we should also not take up the manner one of plundering our friends.

CHILDREN cry for them, MOTHERS sigh for them, AND the Widows die for them. GEORGIA WOMAN CANDY. McMASTER, BRICE & KETCHIN.

The "Register" and the New South Again.

Our contemporary the Columbia Register takes us sharply to task for what we had to say about its editorial on "Southern civilization in its issue of March 20."

It appeared to us from this editorial that the Register was groping its way in the fogs of an ante-bellum atmosphere, and in intimating as much we apprehend that we gave much more offense than we intended to give. We have brought upon ourselves voluminous replies and much good advice. The learned editor of the Register comes out from behind the cover of his position and in a courageous sort of "I am the man" spirit, reminds us of positions which he took upon certain questions at a time which probably antedates the birth of the editors of THE NEWS AND HERALD. And our contemporary charges that we "have not the first conception of the animating purpose either of the Register or its editor."

Now we hold that we have nothing to do with the "animating purpose" either of the Register or its editor. Although we undertook to do was to criticize the editorial of March 20, and we left the "animating purpose" where it properly belongs—in the domain of a more or less philosophical conjecture.

It appeared to us that the Register was without sympathy with modern conditions; that its face was turned to the past. We found in this editorial such phrases as a "Kluxklu, bal-lo-box stuffing civilization," much bitterness for "New South apostles," and much praise for Southern (old South) civilization. We were reminded of the Children of Israel under pressure of temporary hardships railing out against the leadership of Moses and clamoring for a return to the bondage of Egypt.

And here is where the rub comes. It was from this point of view that we criticized the editorial of the Register. Our contemporary claims to be misunderstood, and that it is among the most progressive of the progressive; but we shall show from its replies to us that we have not incorrectly interpreted the spirit of its dreams. In an editorial of March 26 the Register says:

"Nevertheless, we are pragmatic enough to deny that Southern slavery was a curse morally and industrially." We deny that "it fostered indolence and luxury." We deny that "it engendered a contempt for labor." We do deny that "it was a millstone around the neck of the South."

We unfeignedly believe, with all the unguessed abuses incident to slavery, that the slaves as a class were better people than the free negroes are today, and the white slave owners better than the whites are to-day. The Register may wipe away its tears, and deny the sackcloth and the ashes, but it cannot after this deny that it has a cause for grief. Slavery, according to the Register, was not a curse either morally or industrially, and the whites and the blacks were alike better people in ante-bellum days than they are to-day.

We hold and we claim the right to express opinions the very contrary of those held by the Register, but in doing so we beg to assure our contemporary that we do not take anybody "for a fool because he happens to be something older than ourselves." Nor have we nor shall we assume that anyone is afflicted with "a senile wave of comprehension."

Our contemporary quotes from satirists to show that slavery was not an industrial curse, and according to this source of information the wealth of the South in 1860 ran up into the billions of dollars.

But where was all of this wealth gone to in 1865? This is the point. The moment that the emancipation proclamation was carried into effect the billions of Southern wealth withered into dust, and the South, in the felicitous phrase of Ben Hill, "stood neck deep in the ashes of her poverty."

We believe that slavery hindered in countless ways the industrial growth of the South. We appeal to the facts of history to bear us out in the assertion that the men of the South in scorn of manual labor set down in the lap of luxury and left untrodden the great fields of human endeavor—the marvelous mechanical progress of the age has been achieved with but a shadow by contribution from Southern hands, and probably more deplorable than this is the fact that the literature of the century owes but a nominal debt to Southern intellect. Is all of this owing to any natural inferiority in the Southern people? Hardly.

And, as to the moral phase of the question, it is not debatable, in our opinion. Our contemporary asks us to tell what is the matter with itself or its editor. We answer that they have committed the moderate sin of holding and expressing opinions different from ours. That, whereas, in common with many others we hold that the new South with all of its shortcomings is something better than the old, our contemporary, in spite of the logic of events, sticks to its conclusion that the old is better than the new. Our contemporary will probably class us with what it calls "New South apostles," and we will have to call our contemporary a "boonbun."

Gilder's Pills

For the Liver. All Druggists have them. Wholesale and retail at McMaster, Brice & Ketchin's.

A Grateful Correspondent.

When a recipient of a bottle writes as enthusiastically of the virtues of Calisaya Tonic as did a daughter in a letter to her father recently, it can only mean that the Tonic is the best on the market. The letter came from Wilmington, N. C. The writer, after referring to the extraordinary and wearing nature of her household duties recently, says: "I am confident that I never should have held out had it not been for the bracing effects of the admirable Tonic." Again the writer says: "I am proud of Greenville's sons. Long live Dr. Westmoreland, and may his name be well famed for the preparation of so excellent and palatable a medicine." Several other highly complimentary references are made in the letter to the splendid effects of the Tonic. Westmoreland Bros. only ask any one who is suffering from debility, loss of appetite or malady, to try their medicine. It is sure to revive and strengthen. "And all it costs is a dollar a bottle."

POISON IN THE ASHES

What the Mt. Lebanon Shakers Found—Incident in the History of a Quiet Community.

The Mount Lebanon (New York) Shakers are a quiet community, secluded from the fret and worry of the outside world. They are widely known, however, for their strict honor and probity in business.

The Shakers believe that nature has a remedy for every disease. A few have been found—the rest are as yet unknown. Many were discovered by accident. Others came to light as the result of patient experiment and research.

Nervous Dyspepsia is a comparatively new disease, growing out of the conditions of modern life. It is a joint affection of the digestive organs and of the nervous system. These two were formerly treated as separate ailments, and it was left for the clear-sighted Shakers to prove that the basis of this terrible and often fatal complication lies chiefly in the disordered and depraved functions of digestion and nutrition. They reasoned thus:—"If we can induce the stomach to do its work, and stimulate the excretive organs to drive out of the body the poisonous waste matters which remain after the life-giving elements of the food have been absorbed, we shall have conquered Nervous Dyspepsia and Nervous Exhaustion. And they were right. Knowing the infallible power of Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) in less complicated though similar diseases, they resolved to test it fully in this. To leave no ground for doubt they prescribed the remedy in hundreds of cases which had been pronounced incurable—with perfect success in every instance where their directions as to living and diet were scrupulously followed.

Nervous Dyspepsia and Exhaustion is a peculiarly American disease. To a greater or less extent half the people of this country suffer from it—both sexes and all ages. In no country in the world are there so many insane asylums filled to overflowing all resulting from this alarming disease. Its leading symptoms are these: Frequent or continual headache; a dull pain at the base of the brain; bad breath; nervous eruptions; the rising of sour and pungent fluids to the throat; a sense of oppression and faintness at the pit of the stomach; flatulence; wakefulness and loss of sleep; disgust with food even when weak from the need of it; sticky or slimy matter on the teeth or in the mouth, especially on rising in the morning; furred and coated tongue; dull eyes; cold hands and feet; constipation; dry or rough skin; inability to fix the mind on any labor calling for continuous attention; and oppressive and sad forebodings and fear.

All this terrible group Shaker Extract (Seigel's Syrup) removes by its positive, powerful, direct yet painless and gentle action upon the functions of digestion and assimilation. Those elements of the food that build up and strengthen the system are sent upon their mission, while all waste matters (the ashes of life's fire) which unremoved, poison and kill, are expelled from the body through the bowels, kidneys and skin. The weak and prostrated nerves are quieted, toned and fed by the purified blood. As the result, health, with its enjoyments, blessings and power, returns to the sufferer who had, perhaps, abandoned all hope of ever seeing another well man.

One-half of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, the balance on a credit of one year from date of sale; the purchaser to give his bond thereof, secured by a lien on the premises. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

W. H. KERR, C. C. C. F. F. C.

March 10, 1887.

McHild

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a power of seizure and sale, contained in a chattel mortgage, executed by John S. Swygert, Jr., to F. W. Wagner & Co., of Charleston, dated the 8th day of June, A. D. 1885, and as the duly authorized agent of said F. W. Wagner & Co., I will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, at the places and times hereinafter mentioned, the following goods and chattels, to-wit: At St. Johns, on the Spartanburg & Union Railroad, in the County of Fairfield, at one o'clock p. m. on Friday, the 8th day of April, 1887, the stock of goods to be sold, to-wit: the stock of goods in the store lately occupied by the said J. S. Swygert, Jr., at said place, consisting of groceries, tinware, hardware and other articles of merchandise; also, all notes, book accounts, books and choses in action pertaining to said store.

And at Peak's Station, on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, in the County of Lexington, on the same day at five o'clock p. m., the stock of goods in the store lately occupied by the said J. S. Swygert, Jr., at said place, consisting of groceries, tinware, hardware and other articles of merchandise; also, all notes, book accounts, books and choses in action pertaining to said store.

JOHN S. SWYGERT, JR., Agent.

March 21, 1887.

McHild

THE CELEBRATED NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.

It shines for all.

AND IS—

The Best and Most Popular Sewing Machine ON THE MARKET.

Note some of its Most Excellent Points: It is for sale at prices to suit THE TIMES BY R. W. PHILLIPS, WINNSBORO, S. C.

Nov 21st 86m

THIS PAPER

Nov 21st 86m

Nov 21st 86m

Nov 21st 86m

Nov 21st 86m

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AGENT'S SALE.

By virtue of authority conferred upon me, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described personal property, to-wit: One Steam Engine, 10 H. P., One Grind Mill and One Saw Mill, together with their fixtures and appurtenances—the said Steam Engine being a twenty (20) horse power and the said Saw Mill being a twenty (20) horse power.

The aforesaid property being the same described in a mortgage given by L. Y. McFarlane to T. G. Patrick, of date 14 December, 1885, and recorded in the office of R. M. C. Fairfield County 14 December, 1885.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

W. H. KERR, C. C. C. F. F. C., Agent.

McHild

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, next, within the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for CASH, the following described property, to-wit: All that piece, parcel or tract of land, lying and situate in the County of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of the estate of Jno. Hollis, lands of R. S. Desportes, J. P. Thomas, and by plantation, known as the "Key Place."

Also, the property of B. E. Elkin and Margaret Elkin, at the suit of Mary F. Davies.

JNO. D. MCCARLEY, S. F. C.

Sheriff's Office, Winnsboro, S. C., March 8, 1887.

McHild

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FAIRFIELD COUNTY. Thos. G. Patrick, Plaintiff, vs. L. Y. McFarlane, Defendant.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above-stated case, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit: A TWO HUNDRED Acres, more or less, lying, being and situate in the County of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, bounded on the north by lands of S. H. Terrace, on the east and south by lands of A. B. Cameron, and on the west by lands of S. G. Tennant, said tract being known as the "Beasley Place." Also, One Steam Engine, being a twenty-horse power.

Terms of Sale: The sum of one thousand and seventy dollars, together with the costs and expenses of sale, cash; the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises sold.

W. H. KERR, C. C. C. F. F. C.

Clerk's Office, Winnsboro, S. C., March 10, 1887.

McHild

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Calvin Brice, Plaintiff, vs. Thomas J. Shelton and W. W. Crosby, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, made in the above-stated case, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, next, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidder, the following described property, to-wit: All those three tracts or parcels of land, lying, being and situate in the County of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, which will more fully appear by reference to a plat of survey thereof made by J. Feaster Lyles and recorded in to-wit: Tract "D," containing Forty-nine and Three-quarters Acres, more or less.

ALSO,

Tract "G," containing Five Acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of J. S. Swygert, Jr., William J. Shelton, Cynthia J. Shelton and others.

ALSO,

Tract "H," containing One-fourth of an Acre, more or less, and known as "The Ferry Landing."

Terms of Sale: One-half of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, the balance on a credit of one year from date of sale; the purchaser to give his bond thereof, secured by a lien on the premises. The purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.

W. H. KERR, C. C. C. F. F. C.

Clerk's Office, Winnsboro, S. C., March 10, 1887.

McHild

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All parties having claims against the estate of the late J. R. Faulkner will please present them, duly attested, to the undersigned, and all parties indebted to said estate will make payment at once.

MRS. J. R. FAULKNER, Administratrix, Blackstock, S. C.

McHild

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

On Monday, the 4th day of April, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will offer for sale at the late residence of J. R. Faulkner, deceased, in Blackstock, all of the personal property belonging to said deceased. Terms of sale CASH.

MRS. J. R. FAULKNER, Administratrix.

McHild

C. BART & CO.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in